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Theoretical Model Development for Agricultural Extension in Iran's Resistive Economy

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Abstract

This disruption of the economy created many problems for people in these sanctioned countries including Iran. This article is provided to explain Resistive Economics Agricultural Extension Education developed for the Iran by applying Grounded theory process to develop agricultural sector's planning and solving sanction problems problems. This study aimed to provide a paradigm model of resistive economy in agriculture sector to secure sustainable development of agriculture in the country economic sector. Because of using grounded theory process, we were able to formulate a theory of factors influencing the formation of Agricultural Extension Education modeling in the resistive economics era, in which 21 experts and pundits in the field of agriculture and economics involved, through theoretical sampling method. Data collected by semi-structured interview and coded for data analysis using MAXQDA12 software. A total of 122 codes, 34 categories and 4 main categories, were extracted. The main categories included weaknesses, strengths, opportunities and threats in the agricultural sector regarding SWOT process in the sanction era to promote Iran's agricultural sector. The results showed that the most influential economic deterrent in Iran's agriculture was the high cost of production (impact factor = 62.9), and the most impacting factor leading the agricultural economy was planning the right policies for agricultural macroeconomics (impact factor = 54.3). The most deterrent factor in dealing with the role of government was government intervention in the agricultural resistive economy (impact factor = 52.2) and finally the food security was the next influential factor (impact factor = 37.7) regard.

Keywords: Resistive economics, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural development, Grounded theory.

1. Introduction

The disruption of the economy has many problems for society. For many years, economic sanctions have been a disruptive factor in the economic process. The resistive economy is a literary that has been considered against international sanctions. Resistive economy, economic is the of its dimensions are the economics of advancement in the form of enlarging the dimensions of the economy, in the form of an elemental capability to the mechanism of the economy, to make economic variables more profitable, extending economic capacities, Improve economic opportunities. evolve in the context of the economics, Moving towards a self-sufficient and dynamic economy which can increase rates and productivity indicators, Manages the capacity of the investment forward and most importantly, in the field of agriculture, there must be the presence of farmers in the economy The economy can be fostered with the help of agricultural extension in such a way as to provide economic guidance to farmers, Because the growing population in today's world has increased the need for agricultural products and, as a result the pressure on the source bases used for production has increased. Increasing the need for crop products due to factors such as increasing livelihoods, urban development, growth of income and change of food consumption pattern, the necessity of increasing productivity of agricultural land and agriculture it also provides vital supplies to farmers. In this regard, the existive

of economy planning plays an important role in supply regulation, Demand and optimum utilization of available resources and production factors (Karami & et al., 2017).

On this basis can be concluded that the agricultural economy Methods of optimal use of natural resources in agriculture through the methods and tools used to study and study and refers to a set of sciences and methods that are Effective economic factors in agricultural affairs (Tohidi & Jabbari, 2012). Existing economic relations between agricultural production factors and Application of economic principles in the production and development of agriculture discusses. In other words, the agricultural economy is the application of the principles and theories of the general economy in the production process, the exchange and distribution of raw food and raw materials is required by other sectors. Agriculture has been the driving force behind the growth of societies in the early stages of development and in the later stages, the agricultural sector has at least five major roles (Creation of added value and income generation, job creation, food security, market creation and foreign exchange) in the development of societies (Maleki Damavandi, 2015).

In terms of dependency of the agricultural sector on the outside and the availability of internal resources and facilities, the initial movement of economic growth can begin from the agricultural sector; ; So that such priorities may not be available for other sectors. This sector usually does not competitive with other sectors, but its growth can complement the growth of other sectors (Mooghli et al., 2009). Promotion trends and policies in the world indicate that at the current stage, a series of forces and economic, social-political factors that themselves are signs and symptoms of vast forces in society, which affects the evolution of extension in terms of conception, politics and structure (Dudashpour, 2012). There are many factors that determine the conditions for the extension of agriculture in the countries. The result of these conditions is a set of issues, issues and trends related to the role and status of the extension of private and public Understanding that understanding requires a thorough and comprehensive examination. In the current world, rapid political, economic, social and technological developments are fast. The extension of agriculture will only succeed if it can help them by examining the basic needs of farmers and the satisfaction of the farmers, On the other hand, the status of self-awareness and awareness of the change agent should also be investigated in order to explore patterns of bilateral and farmer-centered communication (Layeqi Moghadam et al., 2014). In general, agriculture extension has two main objectives:

Transferring the latest findings and technologies to farmers to increase agricultural productivity. Transfer of needs and problems of farmers to research centers to increase the relevance of agricultural research to the needs of rural communities.

The need to agriculture extension stems from the belief that the villagers' life in general and farmers in particular should be improved. The deep gap that exists between rural and rural society between the current situation and the desired situation is mainly filled by the use of science and technology in economic and social activities, and through changes in the behavior of the villagers. In this regard, extension plays a vital role. Various factors affect the extension of agriculture, including ecological, economic, political, socio-cultural, institutional and institutional factors. The agricultural sector is one of the most important economic sectors in the country, which is of particular importance for maintaining the life cycle and producing essential products needed by the people. Nowadays one of the most important needs of this sector is the increase of economic power (Kasa, 2005).

The influential economic factors in extension can be divided into three groups:

1. The level of economic development of the country.
2. The amount of government investment in the public extension section itself affected or not, the structural adjustment program.
3. The degree of dependence of the economy on agriculture, or the contribution of agriculture to creating employment and gross national product in comparison with other economic sectors, such as industry and services.

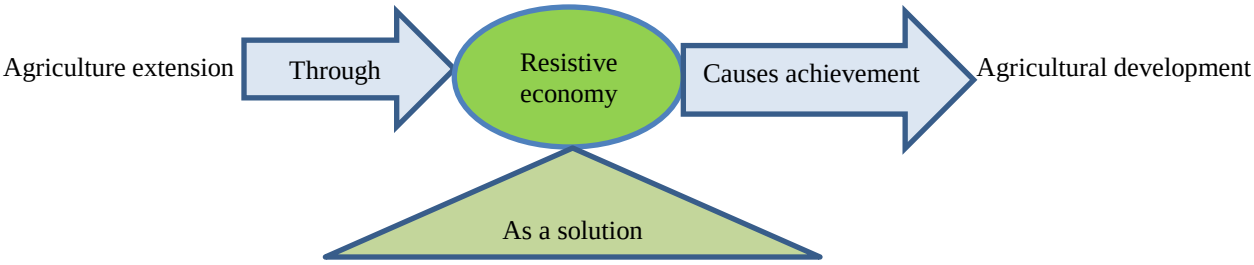
Theoretical Framework

Resistive economy means the allocation of pressure areas of other countries and the attempt to control and mitigate these pressures in ideal conditions and turning threats into opportunities, reduces dependencies and emphasizes the benefits of domestic production and self-reliance efforts (Karbassian, 2011).

Resistive economy is the identification of pressure areas and, subsequently, attempts to control and neutralize and in an ideal setting, turning such pressures into an opportunity that will be possible by reducing dependencies and emphasizing on the benefits of domestic production and self-sufficiency efforts. Resistive economy an economic system that is in line with the country's macroeconomic and security policies and is formed to resist destructive actions in order to resist economic and economic sanctions, continue its development and progress and maintain its ever-increasing global, national, regional, and global dimensions. In terms of real resistive economy, an active and dynamic resilient economy is not a passive and closed economy, in order to keep the country in a position to keep up its path to sustainable growth (Rezaee et al., 2014).

The agricultural sector has played a vital role in providing food security by relying on domestic resources, providing foreign exchange through increased exports, supplying the raw materials needed by the industry, and helping to develop dependent productive activities, efficient and efficient employment, and increasing non-oil exports, role Central to GDP and is one of the most important economic sectors in the country (Fathi & Keshavarz, 2014). In a resistive economy, the opportunities, capabilities, strengths, and potential of the agricultural sector should be used and the threats that have pushed farmers out of the field have become opportunities. Resist the deterrent forces and reduced them use the most advanced forces, such a situation makes focusing on the resistive economy in the agricultural sector. Field Force analysis is one of the approaches used to systematically analyze the factors affecting agricultural and natural resources. In the approach Field Force Analysis is, each function, is a field for the equilibrium and equilibrium of forces created by two opposing forces as follows. The forces that are trying to maintain the existing conditions, these forces are called positive forces, facilitators and operatives. The forces that are trying to maintain the existing conditions, which are referred to as resistant, negative, and limited forces (Kumar & Somesh, 2001). In this approach, the roots and causes of an issue or issue and the relationship between them are well defined. Consequently, these solutions provide a framework for formulating appropriate strategies for achieving goals (Rietbergen & et al., 1998).

With the assistance of a resistive economy, which aims to empower farmers, water, land and available facilities can be used to the greatest extent, and can be used to turn threats into opportunities and strengths (SWOT). So, a resistive economy with the extension of agriculture has common goals about farming and empowering farmers and creating a balance between deterrent and leading factors. The opportunities, capabilities, strengths, and potential of the agricultural sector should be used and the threats that have pushed farmers out of the field into opportunities, and order to reduce deterrent factors, strengths must be strengthened and weaknesses reduced to reduce pressure, and strengthen the contributing factors of payment and on the contrary, they used the most advanced forces (Malek Mohammadi, 2018). Such a situation has led to the emphasis in recent years on the resistive economy in the agricultural sector and reveals the existence of targeted planning for the extension and resistive economics in the agricultural sector (McElwee, 2005).



Figur 1. How to achieve agricultural extension to agricultural development through resistive economy using research findings

Qualitative research in social sciences has significant development (Braun & Clarke, 2006). To obtain useful and meaningful results in qualitative research, it is necessary to analyze the data in a systematic way; but unfortunately there are few analytical tools in this regard so that researchers tend to find out how to remove their own questions. However, the strong growth of the use of qualitative analyzes is encouraging, but more advanced tools are needed to facilitate these analyzes. Also, a better understanding of qualitative analysis is needed to be used safely as a robust and appropriate method. This is possible only by systematic registration and explanation of analysis methods, so that existing techniques can be apportion and improved with new and better tools (Attride & Stirling, 2001). The use of computer software in research data analysis is a developing phenomenon. The use of specialized software for analyzing qualitative data has begun twenty years ago and has exposed lot of changes. In general, we can say more accessible software is a tool to help analyze and cannot analyze data alone. In other words, the interpretation and analysis of qualitative data is still a major responsibility of the process (Bani & et al., 2007). Considering the necessity and importance of conducting profound qualitative research among researchers, the need for applied software is essential for analyzing the volume of qualitative research findings (audio files, in-depth interviews, text files of interviews, observations and field notes of qualitative researchers, films, photographs, etc.). Analyzing the findings of qualitative research according to the type of data, it is very time consuming and difficult to do. MAXQDA is one of

the strongest applications in qualitative research. The slogan that he chose for himself is "The Art of Text Analysis" and contributes to quality researchers by increasing the speed of work and the precision of analysis.

2. Materials and Methods

The present study is a qualitative study based on Grounded theory of the foundation. This method is one of the methods for a researcher who intends to systematically understand the views and meanings of individuals in a particular situation (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). This method has characteristics such as full involvement of the researcher with the subject of the study and the possibility of using multiple and multiple methods of collecting data and data, and the possibility of re-analysis, and a great deal between theory, data analysis and data collection field, he tries to provide a detailed theoretical knowledge of the phenomenon studied for research (Strauss & Corbin, 1999). In this method, emphasis on interviewing and observation to generate empirical data, attracting researchers in the field, attracting the trust of the individuals studied and employing any appropriate method for data collection (Charmaz, 2000; Creswell, 2005). A total of 21 interviews were conducted in this study. The interview was open to semi-structured questions, and the interviewee was free to answer questions as much as he could, describe and describe the categories, and explain the reasons for his actions and searches. The process of interviewing and expressing the opinions of the interviewees on paper was written by the researcher so that the researcher would be able to analyze the collected data more accurately, deeply, and impartially, without any shortcomings (Charmaz, 2000; Creswell, 2005). The duration of the interview lasted from 20 to 60 minutes depending on the participants' willingness to respond. After data implementation, data analysis was done by open coding. In the open coding, the text of the interview repeatedly read the line, and for important sections, every concept that was taken into consideration was considered, its relevant sections were marked and assigned code and analytic notes. Data quality analysis software $MAXQDA_{12}$ was used to facilitate the data analysis process in this study, in this study, 122 codes, 34 categories and 4 main categories, were exteracted. The main categories included weaknesses, strengths, opportunities and threats in the agricultural sector regarding SWOT process in the sanction era to promote Iran's agricultural sector. The results showed that the most influential economic deterrent in Iran's agriculture was the high cost of production (impact factor = 62.9), and the most impacting factors leading the agricultural economy was planning the right policies for agricultural macroeconomics (impact factor = 54.3). The most factor in dealing with the role of government was government intervention in the agricultural resistive economy (impact factor = 52.2) and finally the food security was the next influential factor (impact factor = 37.7) in this regard.

Three coding technologies were proposed: open coding, axial coding, selective coding (Lee, 2001). According to experts in open coding, the researcher freely refers to naming concepts (or codes) and does not limit the codes (Strauss & Corbin, 1998; Lee, 2001). In the present study, therefore, the number of codes was very high at this stage (122 initial codes), but gradually, due to the semantic similarity and repeatability of the information, these codes merged and decreased (Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Pandit, 1996). Sorting of the code list and analytical notes, which was retrieved by clicking on MAXQDA12 through the program on a case list of code or analytical notes, all the sentences and text sections for which the code or markup note was prepared. In the next step, which is called axial coding, the process of assigning code to the concepts in the data is completely unlocked and takes the form of the excerpt. In other words, open coding will lead to the emergence of common axes in the dataset, which will give these axes a new orientation to the next codification. In axial coding, steps are related to the conceptual level (working with concepts), (Pandit, 1996).

At this stage, the code pairings and analytical notes, as well as family and categorization (Fernandez, 2004) were discussed (34 categories) and by examining the relationship between conceptual codes that were conceptually similar to each other they are in a classroom (Corbin & Strauss, 1990; Pandit, 1996). At the last stage of coding, because of the fact that the main component of the theory is gradually showing itself, we acted on the basis of these emerging elements in the codification acted, therefore, the last coding season is called "selective" and ultimately, in order to validate the data (similar to validity and reliability in quantitative research), the method of acceptability of the researcher, reviewing the handwritten notes with the participants and taking advantage of the complementary views of the professors of the field of agricultural extension information. Finally, a list of codes with the sub category selecting was obtained that showed the relationship between the different categories. In this study, to increase the validity and reliability of the results of the research, It was attempted to increase the acceptance of the results of the research by communicating more with the participants and increasing the time, including the initial codes and the final results of the research (especially in the open coding process), and providing the participants with possible suggestions for their analysis in the data. Also, with complete explanation and explanation of the path and stages of research and how to achieve the results, the field of transferability of the results of the research was provided and by presenting the results to a number of persons who were not involved in the research, but familiar with the qualitative research, increased the reliability of the findings We have been investigated. The general objective of this research is to prepare

and design a quality model for the promotion of resistive economy in Iran's agricultural sector through the MAXQDA$_{12}$ qualitative statistical analysis software to help achieve agricultural development goals, and the most important deterrent and economic factors in the field of Agriculture identified. Below is an information table of interviewees who attended the National Conference on Management and Resistive economy, who either had scientific articles or participated as producers and artisans, who were interviewed as knowledgeable individuals in the field of resistive economics.

Table 1. Information of interviewees

order	age	Occupation level	Level of education	studies
1	50 year	Education Secretary	PHD	Sociology
2	51 year	Employee	Bachelor	Construction
3	35 year	professor	PHD	Agriculture - Ecology of crops
4	34 year	Civil Administration Expert	Bachelor	Architecture
5	54 year	Employee	MA	Agricultural Economics
6	45 year	professor	MA	Sociology
7	32 year	Expert	MA	Urban development studies
8	32 year	Expert	MA	Agricultural Economics
9	35 year	Employee	MA	Geography and Environmental Planning
10	30 year	Manager	Bachelor	Education agricultural
11	45 year	professor	PHD	Education agricultural
12	30 year	Employee	Bachelor	Accounting
13	34 year	Employee	MA	Economics of Economic Systems Planning
14	37 year	Internal Director	MA	Industrial engineering
15	33 year	Employee	MA	Management training
16	59 year	Breeder	Associate	Industrial engineering
17	52 year	Breeder	Bachelor	Management
18	53 year	Presidency of the Union of Food Producers	MA	Electrical field
19	64 year	Presidency of the Union of Industrialists	Diploma	mathematical
20	36 year	professor	PHD	Economics
21	50 year	Breeder	Bachelor	Agricultural Economic

Source: Research Results

Field information collected from individual attributes the target community, the above table is presented. In the first stage, after the implementation of the interviews using the content analysis method, the data analysis process begins with open coding. Open coding is an analytical process in which concepts are identified, and features and dimensions of each concept are discovered. In coding, events or things are seen in the data are named. At this stage, there are two key activities involving conceptualization and categorization (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

3. Results and Discussion

Findings of the research in the Grounded theory, the process of data analysis begins with open coding. Open coding is an analytical process in which concepts are identified and features and dimensions related to each concept are discovered. In the open coding, events or things are seen in the data are named. At this stage, there are two key activities involving conceptualization and categorization (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). The formation of a theory begins with conceptualization. Conceptualization refers to the researcher's attempt to deep exploration in a view, sentence, paragraph, or page, and to select a name for each event or event. Name naming helps the researcher group events, events, or similar events under a single heading or in a single batch. The phenomena nominated for them are so-called "concept" calling. Concepts are the basis of theory. When the data was opened and the concepts arrived from within, the researcher sought examples that could, with the help of them, classify the concepts into categories. According to, some concepts can be categorized in the category of higher abstraction than those concepts (Strauss & Corbin 1998). With the help of categories, things can be described (Alipour, 2014). It should be noted that, at the conceptual level,

as well as categorization according to the specific conjectures of the researcher, in the coding process, naturally, a bunch of concepts or categories are created that, although their terms and titles have a theoretical background, but the content Each one is unique and based on the collected data of the research.

The formation of a theory begins with conceptualization. Conceptualization refers to the researcher's attempt to deep exploration in a view, sentence, paragraph, or page, and to select a name for each event or event. The naming of phenomena helps the researcher group events, ideas, or similar events under a single heading or in a single batch, Concepts are the basis of theory. When the data is opened and the concepts come from within them. According to Strauss & Corbin (1998), some concepts can be categorized in the category of higher abstraction than those concepts. With the help of categories, things can be described (Alipour, 2014). At the level of conceptualization as well as categorization, according to the specific thoughts of the researcher, in the coding process, naturally, a bunch of concepts or categories are created that, although their terms and titles have a theoretical background, but any content is unique and inconclusive the collected data is a research. The researcher sought examples that could help them classify concepts in categories. Field information collected from the target community, in order to achieve the field model "Modeling Agricultural Extension in the Resistive Economics of the Islamic Republic of Iran using software MAXQDA12" analyzed. Then, in the axial coding step, after analyzing and analyzing the collected data, the items were categorized as main components such as (deterrent factors, leading factors, definition of resistive economics, the role of resistive economics in agriculture). The final categories and subcategories of each of them are shown in the table below In the following, based on the Grounded theory, to do open coding, the field observations of the research and the data collected, reviewed and reviewed several times and after extracting their original sentences, similar and meaningful components of the topics were coded (122 final codes and 34 Category and 4 main categories).

Table 2. Main classes, concepts and subclasses derived from coding

4 main categories	34 cluster	meanings	Subcategories
deterrent factors	1	The role of government deterrence	Failure to deal with officials with their own words - Political attitude - Governmental planning - government support for foreign goods - Disregard for the ability of managers - Long process of obtaining production licenses - Supporting free investment - Lack of appropriate business environment - Lack of justice - Inappropriate domestic subsidy - Multiplicity for decision-making - The role of deterrence of government and people
	2	High cost of production	The high percentage of bank profits - rising land and water prices - high production start-up costs
	3	Lack of culture	Lack of culture
	4	Management inefficiency	Inefficient managers
	5	Imperfect and inappropriate imports	Imperfect imports
	6	Incorrect economic planning	Smuggling goods - lack of privatization - high rates of banking and inflation facilities
	7	Barriers to production	Output-quality-Technology-backwardness-No monitoring of manufacturing infrastructure-No malfunctioning of domestic production-Output-poor quality products-
	8	There are problems for manufacturers	Manufacturers' self-mutilation against foreign commodities - Reduced incentives for manufacturers - Obstacles to manufacturers - Lack of people's participation in production - No sense of competition between manufacturing units and producers
	9	False policies for investments	Non-absorption of foreign capital-sanctions-lack of safe space for investment-investment in losses
	1	Effective factors of quality products	Producing quality products - Producing needed products - Training for production - Improving the quality of products

leading factors	2	Effective investment	Investment - Privatization of Companies - Attracting Investments in the Country - Investing in Manufacturing Areas - Recruiting Foreign Capita
	3	Efficient manpower	Empathy of the people - the attention to expert human resources
	4	Planning right for macro policies	The use of compassionate authorities-Investing in different manufacturing sectors-Understanding the potential of the internal-scientific-planning-planning
	5	Effective management	Change the perspective of managers-capable executives
	6	Modern knowledge	Use of technology in products - Using modern knowledge in advanced technology products
	7	Planned export and import	Reduce imports - open space for exports and imports
	8	Planned export and import	Facilitating production-strengths and attention to the climate of each region-appropriate marketing-creating facilities for increasing production-paying attention to domestic production-creating a strong competition in production-advertising for products-removing barriers to production
	9	Appropriate government policies	Improper government planning-Officials do not act on their plans
	10	Marketing	Transparent market
	11	More attention to the role of producers	Producers and craftsmen's self-confidence - Strong work of producers and craftsmen - Providing facilities to producers
Meaning Resistive Economic	1	Economics-based planning	Economics based on management and economic decision-making based on the cooperation of all sectors
	2	Economics based on profit and capital	Increasing employment-based economy-based productivity
	3	Internal resource economy	An economy in which the business environment fits-an internal-based economy-using resources and resources-appropriate use of resources in each region-preventing waste of resources
	4	Knowledge-based economy	Knowledge-based economy-Knowledge-based economy
	5	Strengthening the economy	Resistant to economic-resistant economies-Self-sustaining economy-Tackling external sanctions-Strengthening the domestic economy
	6	Economics with quality production	Economics with quality production
	7	Chanting if not realized	Chanting if not realized
The Role of Resistive Economic in Agriculture	1	extension of agricultural development	Evaluation and Brand-Re-Distribution of Information-Culture-extension and Development of Agriculture
	2	Optimal use of water and available facilities	Reducing waste - Optimal use of agricultural land - Using modern irrigation methods - Optimizing water use - Optimizing seed and chemical composition
	3	Quality agricultural products	Production of quality products
	4	The vastness of Iran	Expanse of Iran
	5	The role of human resources in agricultural production	Abundant human capital - using the capacities of the country

6	Providing food through farming	Food security - Good products of major products in Iran - Increasing agricultural and agricultural production is an essential part of food production
7	Economic role of agriculture in resistive economics	Iran's lack of industrialization-Positive role-Conversion industries-Agriculture and livestock The basis of Iran's economy-Increased agricultural productivity- Resistance economics in three main areas-Undeniable impacts of agriculture in the Iranian economy-Building the realization of a resistive economic-

Source: Research Results

Axial coding focuses on and defines a category as the main category, and then other categories are associated as subcategories. Field information collected from the target community is presented below in order to achieve the field model "Theoretical Model development for Agricultural Extension in Iran's Resistive Economy ".

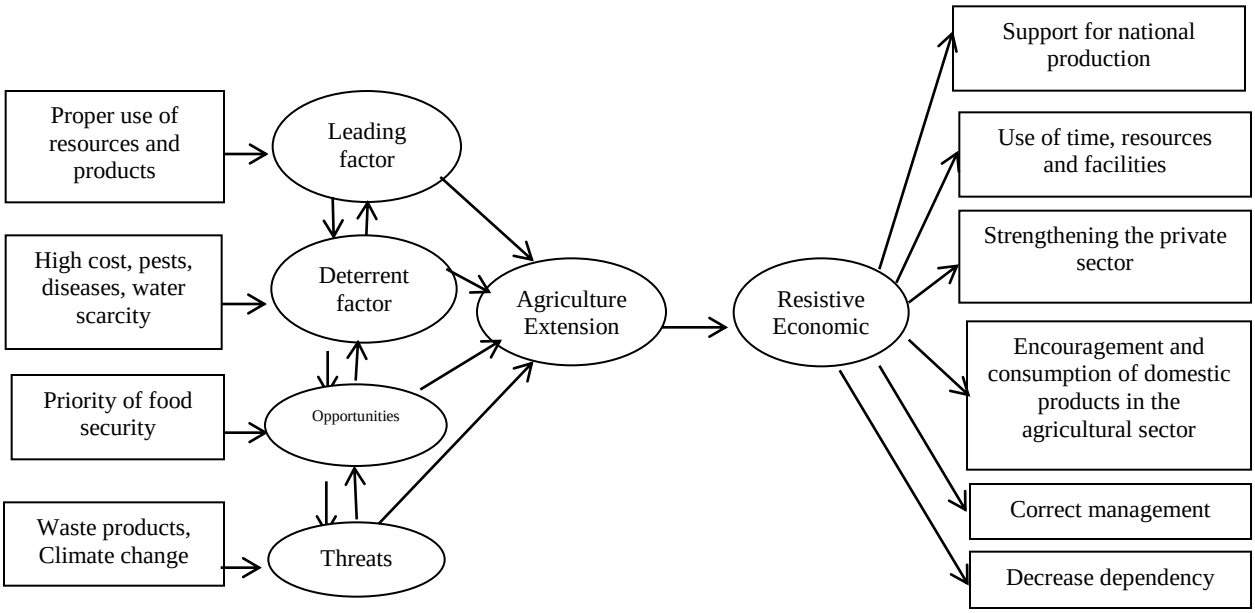


Figure 2. Theoretical Model of Resistive Economy in Agriculture

In the theoretical model of research, the most important factor is deterrent factor (high cost, pests, diseases, water scarcity). The most important factor for the agent is the (proper use of resources and products). The most important opportunity that agricultural extension can do playing the desired role in a resistive economics (food security) and its priority in economic discussion and the most important threats to the agricultural sector (climate change and waste). By transforming threats into opportunities and weaknesses in strengths, it can play an important role in advancement objective of the agricultural sector through the extension of the facilitator, which plays a role of facilitating and cultural development.

In the third step, using the MAXQDA12 qualitative statistical analysis software, the analysis was performed. After reviewing and analyzing the collected data the items were items in the form of, leading factors, deterrent factors, definition of resistive economics, the role of resistive economics in agriculture), In the following, based on the Grounded theory, for open coding, field research notes and data collected. Several times the review was reviewed and after the main sentences were extracted, similar and meaningful components were registered in codes (122 final codes and 34 categories), and finally, the software showed us that in each category, the factor of importance, what factors They are all the more important and have a bigger role in creating the main categorize.

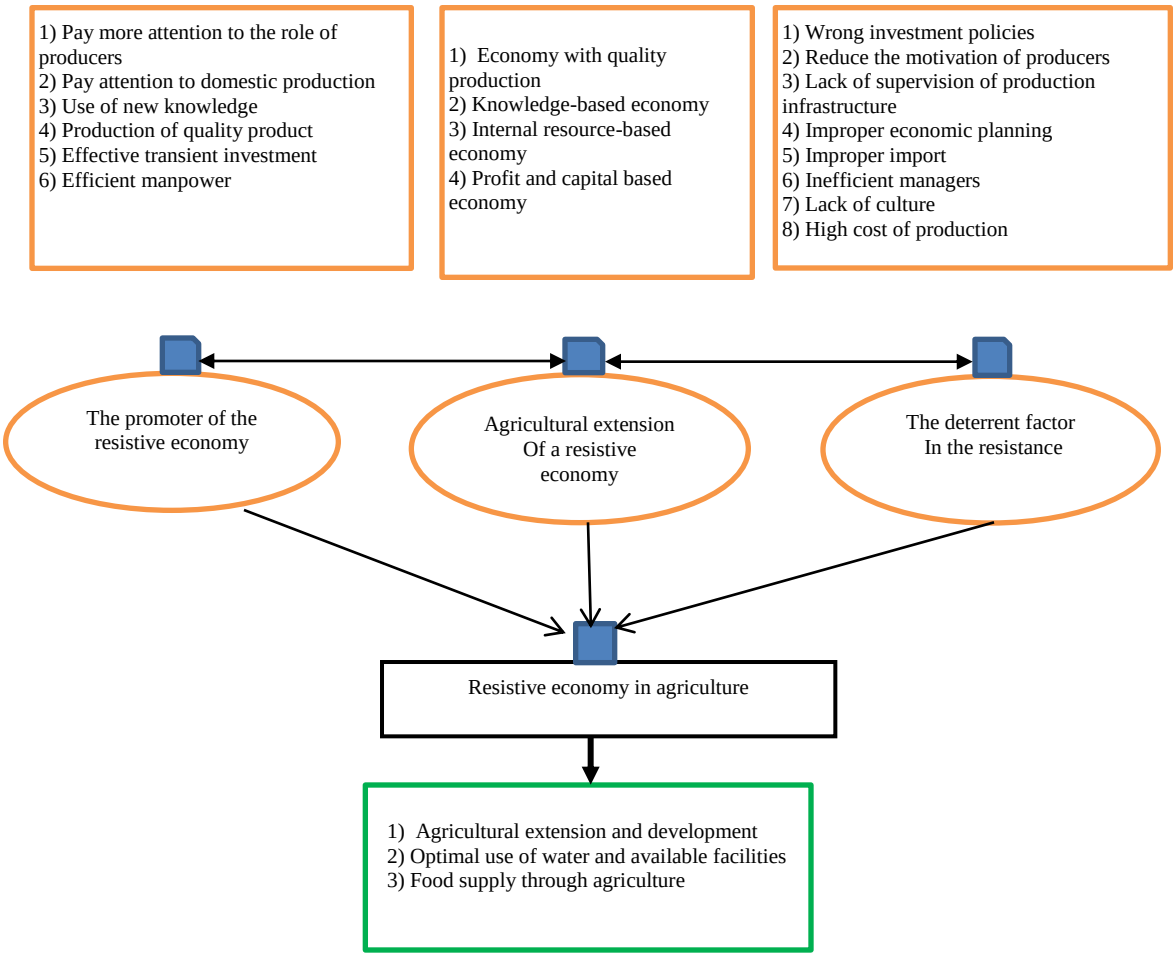


Figure 3. Paradigm model of qualitative analysis as a summary of software output MAXQDA12

This figure above shows the most important software outputs, which is obtained by the MAXQDA12 software, it is shown that the correlation between the resistive economics deterrent factor - the meaning of a resistive economy - and the leading factor is the resistive economics, and ultimately the communicate between them and the got to the role of a resistive economy in agriculture and the concepts that have the greatest impact on creating these factors. In the category of the "deterrent factor resistive economy" and the concepts that have the greatest impact on creating this factor are respectively:

1- High cost of production (high interest rates) 2-The role of government deterrence (long process of obtaining product licenses) 3- False economic planning (non-privatization) 4- Barriers to production (no monitoring of production infrastructure) 5- Problems for producers (self-sufficiency of producers against foreign production) 6- Misconceptions for investments (sanctions) 7- Management inefficiencies (inefficient managers) 8- Inappropriate and inappropriate imports (inappropriate imports) 9- Lack of culture (Lack of culture) exit.

In the category of the "leading factor of the resistive economy" and the concepts that have the greatest impact in creating this factor, respectively:

1- A proper program for macro policies (recognizing the potential of the internal and proper use of resources and products) 2- Using modern knowledge (advanced technology) 3- Paying attention to domestic production (paying attention to the strengths and climate of each region) 4- Effective factor of quality products (production of quality products) 5- Effective investment (investing) 6- Efficient manpower (focusing on specialist manpower) 7- Effective management (empowered management) 8- Planned import and export (open space for export and import) 9- More

attention The role of producers (giving the facility to the manufacturers) 10- Appropriate government policies 11- Marketing (transparency of the market), exist.

Definition and meaning of resistive economics and concepts that have the greatest impact on creating this factor are respectively:

1- Economic based on domestic resources (internal economic development based on internal capacity) 2- Resistance to the economy (Resistance to external collateral) 3- Economic-based on profit and capital (internalized economy) 4- Economic-based planning Economics based on the cooperation of all sectors. 5- Knowledge-based economy. 6- The slogan of the resistance economy if it is not realized. (The slogan is if it is not realized.) 7- The economy with quality production (economy with quality production), exist.

The role of resistive economy in agriculture and the concepts that have the greatest impact on creating this factor are respectively:

1- Food supply by agriculture (food security). 2- Economic role of agriculture in resilient economy (increase in agricultural productivity). 3- Optimal use of water and facilities (optimal use of water). 4- Role of human resources in agricultural production from the capacities of the country. 5- Promoting and developing agriculture (culture-building). 6- Agricultural products of high quality. 7- The vastness of Iran (the extent of Iran), exist.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

In this research, we tried to design and develop a modeling of agricultural extension for Iran's Resistance Economics using the grounded theory approach as a result, theoretical model of resistive economy in agriculture was obtained and using the MAXQDA12 software paradigm model of qualitative analysis as a resistive economy in agriculture was obtained, the main purpose of using these software's is to achieve the designing of theory in a systematic way and based on real dates which are obtained during the research process. Since we have been looking at the deterrent factors and the drivers of the agricultural sector, the opportunities and threats we have made in this section to achieve a sustainable development in agriculture through agricultural promotion. With the assistance of the software we were able to find out what are the most important factors that play a role in preventing and promoting agricultural extension in the economic field, and which role is more intense and more significant. As a result, the variables obtained in the theoretical model and the variables obtained from the qualitative analysis that were obtained using the MAXQDA12 software were consistent. Therefore, in order to reduce deterrent factors, strengths must be strengthened and weaknesses reduced to reduce pressure, and strengthen the contributing factors of payment. Finally, by following the above recommendations and with the help of the basic theory that leads to the production of theory, it can be an appropriate economic model in the field of agricultural extension, it assistance us achieve a sustainable development in the agriculture sector (Pandit, 1996; Fernández, 2004; Creswell, 2005).

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